

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

RUMORED TROUBLES IN NEW MEXICO.

The reader will perceive with no little surprise the subjoined report from New Mexico, giving an account of what appears to be a most gratuitous adventure on the part of the Governor of that Territory, and one which, it seems, was not more in favor of the experienced Commander of the Ninth Military Department than with the Mexican authorities whose jurisdiction the Governor so summarily assumed:

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 21.—Accounts from New Mexico state that Gov. LANE has issued a proclamation claiming Morilla Valley as a portion of the American Territory. The Governor asserts that the valley was left off by neglect of Commissioner BARRETT in conducting the negotiations. He therefore gave directions to Col. SUMNER to proceed with an armed force and secure it. The Colonel, however, it is stated, refused to obey the instructions. In the mean time the Mexican authorities having received information of the claim made by Gov. LANE, immediately sent a body of several hundred troops, who had orders to resist the American authorities if they attempted to take possession of the valley, which is claimed as a portion of the Mexican possessions. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it was feared that a collision would take place.

"Some light may be shed on the foregoing intelligence by the perusal of the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in that Territory to a friend in this city. It is dated Santa Fe, February 28th. The writer says:

"Governor Lane is understood to intend to take possession of that part of New Mexico which lies below the line fixed by Commissioner Bartlett and above the line eight miles above El Paso. There are some two or three thousand people in the disputed territory, and most of them anxious to be ruled within this Territory. The Governor, on this point, inasmuch as the State of Chihuahua has never thrown off the authority of the Central Government. It is barely possible that circumstances may induce him to change this determination."

If accounts published under the New Orleans date are correct, the writer of the above would seem to be mistaken in supposing that most of the people of the disputed territory are "anxious" to become subjects of Governor Lane's annexation.

We authorized to announce that the decisions on the proposals received for carrying the mails in New Mexico and the New England States for four years in the first of July next, and on routes in other States for shorter periods, will be made known at the department on Tuesday next, the 26th instant.

Dug the brief period that the late rumored change in the Cabinet obtained credence, it gave rise to a variety of newspaper comment, colored of course by party bias, but in general complimentary to the incumbents, and creditable to the liberality of the Whig press. One of them, the *Brooklyn Journal*, one of the ablest as well as most thorough of Whig papers, speaks thus handsomely of the change in the Cabinet:

"Should regard the dismissal of Gov. MARCY as a delay. His matured experience in public business, his liberal and his good sense, afford a certain degree of security that while he remains at the helm the affairs of the Government will not be administered at the filluster principles; that, however the Administration and its organs may bluster about our own right they will not altogether disregard those of others; that the country will not be unnecessarily brought into contact with others, and that peaceful progress will be made upon as more desirable than aggression."

We were glad to find yesterday in the "Union" a temperate and satisfactory contradiction of recent unfavorable reports in the newspapers respecting the health of the President:

"We see in the telegraphic columns of certain journals a story to the effect that the health of the President has suffered from his severe application to the engrossing and arduous duties of his position. This is an utterly unfounded rumor. In truth, the health of the President has decidedly improved since his inauguration, and he has gained both in weight and strength. His habits of method give him leisure for the exercise necessary to sustain health.—*Union*."

PASSAGE OF RAILROAD BILLS.—The so-called railroad bill, for making a railroad through Worcester county, in Maryland, to form a connection in a new line from the North to the South, passed the House of Delegates of Maryland on Friday by a vote of 39 yeas to 16 nays. The Metropolitan Railroad bill also passed the same body—38 yeas to 15. It authorizes the making of a road through Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties to the District of Columbia, from some point in proximity with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This latter bill had previously passed the Senate, but having been amended in the House by the imposition of a capitation tax, will have to go back to the Senate for further consideration.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, passing through New Orleans lately, was tendered the compliment of a public dinner by a number of the leading citizens of the place, without distinction of party, but was obliged to decline it, in order to pursue his journey to Kentucky.

The Mails and the Telegraph bring us notices of testimonials of respect paid to the memory of the late Vice President in all parts of the country.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Savannah Courier of the 19th instant says:

"A case was tried, during the recent session of the United States Circuit Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various post offices throughout the country. The Postmaster at Savannah, in serving a writ, was arraigned and fined fifty dollars for delaying a letter in his office."

"The law makes it the imperative duty of every postmaster to forward all mail matter deposited one half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster General on account of the business in the office."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The sum of sixty thousand dollars, of which six thousand have been appropriated at Wilmington (N. C.) for deepening and improving the bar of Cape Fear; and at Petersburg (Virginia) it is stated that \$100,000 have been authorized to improve the navigation of the Appomattox river. At Savannah also efforts are making to improve the navigation of the Savannah river.

Mr. JOHN M. INNES, of Ocala, Florida, has lately explored the Ocala river, from Silver Spring to the St. John. The distance is one hundred and five miles. He has made a detailed statement of the course, windings, overhanging trees, and shoals, and decides that it can be rendered navigable for steamboats of seventy-five feet and twenty-five feet draught, at an expense of \$175,000.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, &c.

We have been furnished by the Post Office Department with the following list of countries, the postage on newspapers to which, when sent from the United States in the *British or open mail* to Great Britain for transmission, is two cents each, to be prepaid, (instead of four cents, as stated in the postage tables last published,) being the *United States postage only*. When newspapers for these countries are to go in the United States and Prussian closed mail, the rate required to be prepaid is six cents, being the full United States, British, and German postage:

Alexandria (city of) via Marseilles, by French packet.
Algeria.
Austria and its States, via France.
Baden do.
Bavaria do.
Belgium.
Bremen, (city of).
Brunswick, via France.
Byron (city of) via Marseilles, by French packet.
Cachan, do.
Dardanelles (the) via Marseilles, by French packet.
Denmark via France.
France.
German States.
Greece via Marseilles, by French packet.
Hamburg.
Hanover via France.
Holland.
Lubeck, (free city of).
Macklenburgh via France.
Moldavia.
Naples (Kingdom of) via France.
Marseilles, by French packet.
Norway via France.
Oldenburg, do.
Poland, (cannot be forwarded except as letters).
Prussia.
Roman or Papal States.
Russia, (cannot be forwarded except as letters).
Saxony via France.
Schwerin, do.
Strelitz, do.
Sunderland, Asia (city of), via Smyrna, do.
Sweden via France.
Switzerland.
Tuscany via Marseilles.
Venetian States.
Wallachia.
Wurtemberg.

NOTE.—For the countries marked * newspapers can be forwarded in the British or open mail only by the routes respectively specified above.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.—A score of Whig gentlemen, most of them having families—were removed on Wednesday from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and as many friends of the present Administration were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created. No cause, we are informed, was alleged against the dismissed, and as the President declared in his inaugural that he had no resentment to remember, we are led to infer that the change was made as a matter of political expediency.

So far our knowledge extends the individuals who have been made thus suddenly to feel the hand of power were good officers, and performed their duties well and faithfully. We understand that most of them will leave the city at once for the purpose of engaging in their private pursuits. They have our best wishes for their future success; and we invoke for them all the happiness which they can enjoy.

A man who lived and died many years ago wrote as follows:

"True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a mind rests upon itself; it is not content to partial views, or to one particular object; and if, at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth."
H. J. Wakefield, courage, while dependency is the last of evil: it is the abandonment of good, the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can plant courage in the human soul is the best physician.
"To seek to govern men by their fears and their wants is an unworthy purpose: the desire to rule by means of cowardice is itself cowardice."

LEGISLATIVE COURTESIES.

On Saturday last, in pursuance of previous invitation and arrangements, the two Houses of the Legislature of Maryland, the city of Baltimore authorities, and a number of distinguished citizens of our sister State, amounting in all to about three hundred, made a visit to Harrisburg. The cars from Baltimore arrived about twelve o'clock, when the committee of arrangements, accompanied by the Harrisburg National Guard Brass Band, escorted our visitors through the town to the hall of the House of Representatives, where they were welcomed in an able and eloquent address by Governor BAKER, which was responded to by the Speaker of the Senate of Maryland, Governor Lowe being too much indisposed to accompany his Maryland friends. After the address, the guests were escorted to the Exchange, where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided for the occasion. There being no room in our borough sufficiently large to accommodate all, a dinner was served up at Mr. Herr's Hotel for all who could not obtain access to the Exchange. After the removal of the cloth at the Exchange a number of complimentary toasts were drunk, and speeches were made by Governor BAKER, Mr. ELY, of the Maryland Senate, Mr. CARSON, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Col. KUNKLE, Col. SOUTHERN, Gen. CAMERON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SPENCER, and several other gentlemen.

At half-past six our visitors repaired to the cars and took their leave. Our authorities and citizens were highly gratified at receiving this visit from the authorities of a neighboring State, and we trust our neighbors were pleased with the reception they met with.

[Harrisburg Union.]

A YANKEE COLONY.—The Chicago "Press" chronicles the arrival at that place of some eighty persons, heads of families, who are on their way to Minnesota, where they design forming a colony. They are under the direction of A. Thompson, Esq., of Amherst, Massachusetts, and are from the various New England States. Their intention is to settle upon and improve a township of land in the country recently ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, and enter it when it is brought into market. They are made up mostly of farmers and mechanics, with some preachers and school teachers. They are mostly in the prime of life, and take with them to the wilds of Minnesota the energy and intelligence characteristic of the land of steady habits. After reaching the site of their future home, they will proceed to the erection of buildings and planting of crops, preparatory to the arrival of their families, who are to be sent for in a few weeks. Should the report of those who have gone out be favorable, the colony will soon be increased to over one thousand.

The impeachment of Mr. MATHER, Canal Commissioner of the State of New York, is based upon sundry important charges. Among these are the following:

The expenditures on all the State canals for repairs in the year 1852 exceeded the expenditure in 1851 for the same purpose \$266,405, more than half of which was on the eastern division of the canal, specially under the charge of Mr. Mather. And, in addition to these large expenditures, there were others also paid out by Mr. Mather which were not allowed on account of illegality. The accounts of two superintendents on the canals were found unsatisfactory by the Auditor, but the Canal Board refused to remove them, as the law requires. Cases of unauthorized and illegal expenditures are cited by the committee, and it is added that for fourteen months he paid little or no attention to the great works going on in his division, though the law requires him to visit every part of the canal once in thirty days. Various other neglects of duty are stated in the report of the committee.

MARITIME COAL TRADE.—The Cumberland Telegraph states that the total transportation for the week ending the 16th instant was 9,754 tons, and since the 1st of January last 102,629 tons, of which 71,609 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 31,110 descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An Anti-Rent case was decided on Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court in New York. Jas. Schott and wife (the latter claiming as heir to the late Chancellor Livingston, under the Hardenbergh patent, which made some sixty by thirty miles of country) brought the suit against Neil Benson, in relation to about 10,000 acres in his possession, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

WHAT IS WANT. The chemist reports, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a half gallons of water.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal relates the annex incident, honorable alike to the President's judgment and feelings. Anecdotes are not always founded in fact, but if this be not true, it is very like the truth; and from what we have conceived of the President's character, we should not question its truth:

"A few days since the President appointed an individual to a responsible and lucrative office in a distant part of the country, on the recommendation of two United States Senators, and the Senate confirmed the appointment. This gratifying event produced an exhilarating effect upon the successful applicant for office, who so far forgot himself as to indulge in a 'glorious jollification.' As he was lodging in a fashionable hotel, his disgraceful conduct became known, and was freely commented upon, indeed, it became the 'town talk.' The Senators who had recommended him to the favor of the President, finding that he had disgraced himself, and was unworthy of confidence, waited upon the President, stated the facts, and asked for his removal from office. 'Gentlemen,' said the President, in reply, 'this gentleman was nominated by me on your recommendation, and at your solicitation, to an office under the Government, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. You now say that his habits are intemperate, and that he is unworthy of the situation. But if I were to remove him now, the consequence would be inevitable ruin to him. The shame and disappointment attending his dismissal from office under such circumstances would lead him to find solace in the intoxicating bowl, and he would become a confirmed inebriate, whereas if this conversation is repeated to him, he may, and probably will, reform, and become a sober and exemplary citizen. I shall not remove him from office for this offence; but this, as it has been the first, so it will be the last time I can forgive him.'"

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following statement is extracted from the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"Many persons here are much pained to learn that the census tables are in danger of not being printed. Those relating to Maryland were recently made the subject of a report to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, by Charles Dupin. That eminent statistician presented it as the most perfect work of his kind ever seen, and proposed Mr. KENNEDY as a candidate for Corresponding Member of the Academy on occasion of a vacancy in the section of statistics. M. GUZON has proposed EDWARD EVERETT for corresponding member in the historical section of the same Academy. He will probably be elected at the next vacancy. A week ago last Wednesday our Minister, Mr. RIVES, was received as corresponding member of the Imperial Central Agricultural Society of France. In the course of a brief address, Mr. RIVES made a felicitous allusion to the fact that fifty years before the Society had taken into its fellowship one of his most distinguished fellow-countrymen, to whom it gave the prize for a prize plough. Yes, replied the President of the Society, we still have and will show you the prize plough of Thomas Jefferson."

INGOTS OF GOLD.—The New York Express says it is settled that the custom-house in that city will not receive ingots or bars of gold in payment of duties, only coin. What is to be done with the ingots, then, when there is no demand for specie abroad, more especially if the banks will not receive them on deposit?

One hundred and six of the leading merchants and mercantile firms of Boston have united in a testimonial of approval of the manner in which the late Collector of that port, PHILIP GUNTER, Jr., has discharged his duties; and that gentleman returns his acknowledgments for the compliment in a letter which gives a very gratifying statement of the mercantile growth and prosperity of the city.

According to an official document, recently published by order of Congress, the total or estimated value of real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia for the year ending June, 1850, was \$14,018,874, and for that terminating with December, 1852, \$15,420,761. Population on the 1st January, 1853, 51,372; 420,761. Personal and personal property to each individual \$268.

From a message of the Mayor of New Orleans, published in the New Orleans papers, it appears that there are forty school houses in that city, attended by 16,855 pupils. The average increase in the number of pupils within twelve months has been 2,094, equal to 23.9-10 per cent. Of the forty school houses, seventeen belong to the city and twenty-three are rented. The number of teachers is two hundred and eleven. The amount appropriated for the support of the schools last year was \$188,020.

The Dodge county Gazette says that fishing in Horicon lake, Minnesota, has ceased to be fun, and is now work. They have taken from one to eight tons per day of pickerel, weighing from one to twenty-three pounds each, from fifty to sixty persons spearing and drawing away. It is thought that over 4,000 tons have been taken away.

The Chart of Lake Erie, giving the soundings as taken by the United States Topographical Engineers, discloses some interesting facts. It shows the lake to be divided into three sections. One of these extends from the head down to Pt. Pelée Island, and the bottom presents a general level, with a depth of thirty feet in the average. The second is of much larger extent, and stretches to Long Point, is also level, with a depth of sixty to seventy feet. The third section extends to the Niagara river, and is an uneven bottom, with various depths of water, ranging from sixty to two hundred and four feet.

Of the one thousand men who formed the New York regiment in the Mexican war only sixty are now alive, and but about forty, it is stated, are able to earn their living. This is a sad commentary on war.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversaries of the various Religious and Charitable Societies in our land take place in New York during the second week of next month. Active preparations are being made for these interesting gatherings. The New York Commercial says that the past year has been one of prosperity, and the receipts of the several societies, in most instances, show an advance over any previous year. So far as they have been made up, they are exhibited in the following table. In some instances they are partly estimated, but are not far out of the way:

	1852.	1853.
American Tract Society	\$24,749	\$33,327
Do Bible Society	308,745	334,000
Do B. C. P. Mission	303,727	416,083
Home Missionary Society	160,085	171,736
Foreign and Christian Union	54,000	62,000
Home Bible Society	42,312	not made up
Do Baptist Home Society	21,800	122,500
Do Sunday School Society	21,800	122,500
New York State Colonization Society	11,250	15,500

* For eight months, or from the first of August, the commencement of the financial year, to March 31st, the expenditures for the whole year will be \$200,000.

† The above amount does not include large sums which pass through the hands of auxiliary and branch societies.

The American Board has sent out about thirty missionaries during the year. The report of the American Home Missionary Society shows an increase of twenty-one laborers. The operations of the Colonization Society have also been largely extended. The intelligence from Liberia is of a cheering character. Belgium has recently recognised the independence of Liberia, making the fifth monarchical Government that has taken this step. The American Bible Society has increased its distribution about 100,000 during the year. These encouraging facts will be read with pleasure by all who feel an interest in the spread of the gospel and christian institutions.

BRITISH PRESENTS.—It will be recollected that, some time since, the British bark *Jesse Stevens* was wrecked, or otherwise disabled, and that the passengers and crew of the vessel, through the instrumentality of Capt. Nye, of the American steamship *Pacific*, were rescued from their frightful perilous condition, during the prevalence of an appalling storm. In consideration of the humane services performed on that occasion, we learn that the British Government has just sent to this city, as presents, a gold medal likeness of Queen Victoria, with suitable inscriptions, and a gold pocket chronometer, for Capt. Nye; ten pounds sterling and a gold-mounted telescope for the third mate, and to each of the six sailors who volunteered to man the life boats ten pounds sterling. These evidences of royal gratitude will, it is presumed, be distributed, according to custom, by the British Minister, through the medium of the State Department.

[Republic.]

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans *Pianeyra*, gathers the following intelligence from Vera Cruz papers to the 8th: The news of Gen. Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz was received in the city of Mexico by telegraph on the 1st instant, and was celebrated by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. At Vera Cruz he was entertained with a banquet on the 24th instant by the Municipality, at which he was toasted and extolled in the most extravagant manner. Gen. Well capped the celebration by blessing him with Alciades and Chichauates. Santa Anna gave but one toast, as follows: "Under the shadow of the Mexican flag, may there be but one cry: Independence or death."

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 5th states that he was to leave next day. The triumphal arch erected in his honor bore the following inscription: "Liberty, peace, and order. Independent empire, authority, concord."

The Mexican papers are already beginning to construct cabinets for San Juan almost as much as such publicity in this matter as our own papers did a short time since. The latest, as given by the *Liberator* of Puebla, is as follows: Don Jose Maria Tornel, Foreign Affairs; Jose Ragon, Paecheo, Justice; Antonio de Haro y Tamames, Treasury; Gen. Lombardini, War.

The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note of thanks on the 30th ultimo to Senores Tornel and Castillo Lanzas, for the tact and ability they had displayed in arranging the neutrality treaty with Judge Conkling, and advising them that the same had been ratified by the President.

The new plan for the organization of the army is said to be completed. Mr. Falconet had been arrested under the accusation of bribery and malfeasance in remitting the fragments received by him from the treasury for account of the English creditors. The creditors now demand the \$60,000 which he says he paid as bribes. The charge of bribery is now said to be well founded, but it was not deputies that were purchased, but high officials.

Letters from Matatlan of the 21st of March confirm the rumor of a projected invasion of Sonora by the Count Rousset, who is said to have raised a body of more than one thousand men. Senor Trancas has been named by the Government to take command of the troops in Sonora to meet him.

The Indians are stated to be giving much trouble in the States of Nueva Leon, Sonora, and Durango.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF APRIL 21. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.—The offerings at the banks continue light, and rates of interest in the street remain in favor of the borrower. The remittances from the interior for goods purchased are made with unusual promptness, and our merchants are less dependant upon borrowed capital than they have been in former seasons.

The announcement is now made in behalf of Government that hereafter no Treasury drafts will be negotiated, but that, whenever the Treasury Department has occasion to transfer funds, a Government paper will be sent with the coin. This is all very well in theory, but in practice it is sometimes inconvenient, and may prove not a little dangerous. It appears as if some system of issuing negotiable transfer drafts could be devised, and carefully guarded against abuse, by which the transportation of large amounts of coin might in most cases be avoided.

Foreign exchange closed with the firmness noticed yesterday. Some leading drawers refused 100 for sixty-day bills on London, and small purchases were made as high as 109 1/2. The stock market is less buoyant.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April has been received by Taylor & Maury. It contains the following articles: Temperance and Teetotal Societies; John Rintoul; Lady Lee's Widowhood; Twenty Years in the Philippine Islands; and Hints for Legislation.

As to the first of these, Blackwood is not unfriendly, but argues that temperance advocacy is not only intemperate, but uncharitably, and even arrogantly conducted, and deems the cause for the most part ill-served by its advocates. The others are interesting articles, and the last mentioned especially fraught with out-spokenness and manly good sense.

Messrs. WARRNER & Co. have on exhibition a magnificent Ring, for the manufacture of which they recently received an order. It is designed as a complimentary fee from President FILLMORE to Dr. MAYNARD for professional services. Lovers of the beautiful in art should see this superb production.

THE "NATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ADVOCATE" is the title of a weekly paper, the first number of which was issued in this city on Saturday last by Messrs. PAGE and WATERS. It is clearly printed, and, while it partakes largely of a literary and miscellaneous character, it appears to enter earnestly into the advocacy of the interests indicated by its title.—*Republic*.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., on Thursday entered upon the discharge of his duties as Collector of the port of Baltimore. In retiring from the post of Collector, which Col. KANE has filled with so much satisfaction to the public and credit to himself, he carries with him the sincere respect and good wishes of the mercantile and trading community of Baltimore.—*Baltimore American*.

PREDICTION FOR CALIFORNIA.—WM. G. BATES, who is writing a series of interesting letters from San Francisco to the Detroit Daily Advertiser, in his latest epistle says:

"For a farmer who does not wish to feed out in one six months the earnings of the other, and who has capital enough, California, I think, is the most desirable State in the Union. In winter, so wet as its rain has sufficiently softened the earth, the ploughing begins, and continues on till April. This winter the number of acres of land ploughed up has been very much larger than ever before. The enormous high price of all kinds of provisions last summer has had a good effect to stimulate agriculture, and in my opinion within two years California will produce her own pork, her own beef, her own necessities of every name and kind. When this is done, and her gold crop is carried up to \$100,000,000 per annum, as it will be within four years from this date, we shall be something of a State. Mark my words, and let those who remember them. In the year 1858 the exports of California will be larger in value than the entire assessable real property of Michigan, including both your railways."

A girl seventeen years old was bitten by a rattlesnake on the left instep. Two hours and a half afterwards Dr. T. A. ARCHER, who describes the case in the Southern Medical Journal, visited her, and found her sightless, with her face swollen and her mind wandering. He placed her in a hot salt bath, and administered whiskey and carbonate of ammonia until she had taken three pints of the first and eighty grains of the latter; no intoxication followed, and she was cured.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY advertise in New York for proposals for another loan of three millions. The loans already negotiated for this road amount to \$1,000,000. The Illinois Central, with its numerous branches, is seven hundred and four miles long. The whole road is now under contract, and it is expected that three to four hundred miles will be completed by the first of January next, and the remainder of the entire line during the year 1854. The engineer estimates that two thousand tons of rail will be required, of which sixty-seven thousand tons were contracted away by the low rates ruling for iron a year since. The credit of this road is very high. None of the bonds (seven per cent.) of the ten and a half millions already realized have been sold for less than par, and some at one hundred and ten per cent. The directors are seeking the largest capitalists of New York, and as there is no want of funds, are pushing the road forward with great vigor. The grading of this road, we believe, was commenced about nine months ago. Should the seven hundred and four miles be completed, as is contemplated, by the close of 1854, it will have been made at the rate of about three-fourths of a mile per day for each working day.—*St. Louis Intelligence*.

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Herald says that during the week ending April 12th the heavens were almost nightly lighted up by burning prairies in all directions. The winds were high, and it was feared that much damage had been done to the property of the farmers. The dwelling house of N. F. Winslow, a few miles east of Fond du Lac, was entirely destroyed by the fire communicated by the burning prairie.

Fisheries are carried on in Sacramento river, California, quite extensively. Four hundred boats, valued at \$70,000, take valued at \$80,000, and seines at \$6,000, are in them. The fishing season lasts from the first of February to the first of August, and during this period each boat averages \$30 per day, and each hauling seine \$100 per day.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH C. KNAFF, for the district of Iowa, in place of S. Whitcher, removed.
HENRY A. FOSTER, for the northern district of New York.
GABRIEL S. CANNON, for the district of New Jersey.
ALFRED M. WILSON, for the western district of Arkansas.
JAMES W. MCCONAUGHY, for the eastern district of Arkansas.
C. C. ROGERS, for the district of Kentucky.
THOMAS B. CHILDRESS, for the middle district of Tennessee.
A. I. REQUIER, for the southern district of Alabama.
GEORGE H. BROWNE, for the district of Rhode Island.
DESSAMIN M. THOMAS, for the district of Indiana.
CHARLES SHATLEY, for the western district of Pennsylvania.
RICHARD J. HAYS, for the western district of Tennessee.
DANIEL O. MORTON, of Toledo, Ohio, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio, in the place of S. Mason, resigned.
MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.
CABOT M. GORDON, for the southern district of Alabama.
GEORGE H. NELDEN, for the district of New Jersey.
JOHN L. ROBINSON, for the district of Indiana.
FRANK C. GARDINER, for the district of Rhode Island.
THOMAS J. YOUNG, for the district of Kentucky.
JOHN QUINDELY, for the eastern district of Arkansas.
DESSAMIN M. THOMAS, for the northern district of New York.
LAWRENCE SUMMERS, for the district of Iowa, in place of Stephen B. Sheldy, removed.

FROM CHINA.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser. SHANGHAI, JANUARY 29, 1853.

The rebellion, which has become a most formidable affair to this Government, is constantly gaining ground, and the all-absorbing topic of discussion, both among the foreign residents and the natives. The rebel troops are reported to be sixty miles from Nanking, and Tien Tuh, their chief, has sent a message to the authorities of this city, demanding its capitulation to advance upon it, and demanding its capitulation, which they have declined. They are fortifying it to the best of their ability. Nanking was the capital of the empire before the downfall of the Ming dynasty, and Tien Tuh has declared his determination to re-instate it in its former position. He has also issued a notice that he will be there on the first day of the Chinese new year, which will be on February 25th, and that he will be at the tomb of his imperial ancestors, near that city. His progress has interrupted nearly all the trade west and south of Fuchau and Nanking, and this has so materially affected the markets here that business has been for a month past quite at a stand still.

The rumors with reference to the numbers of the rebel force are various and conflicting. We have heard estimates from thirty thousand to one hundred thousand. Suffice it to say that they are so brave and numerous that their progress has not been checked in any instance, nor have they been defeated, as far as we have been able to learn, in any single engagement by the Government troops. The latter are remarkably inefficient, even when there is no great inequality in point of numbers.

The mass of the population are as indifferent to a change of Government, or a change of rulers, as the French. And they would give themselves up unhesitatingly at the prospect of Tien Tuh becoming their Emperor, if they were assured their own lives and property would be secured to them. Indeed they are so ground to the earth by oppressive taxation, and by the exactions of the mandarins, or public officers, that many of them think no change could be for the better. This new aspirant to the Dragon throne promises a reform in all these abuses. In advancing his claims, he has one advantage in the minds of the people, he is a lineal descendant of the native Chinese Emperors who held the throne before the Tartar conquest. This fact gives him some importance as an individual in the eyes of the "hundred names," for they often recur with as much affection and enthusiasm as a Chinaman can feel to the glories of the ancient regime under the laws of Han. The end of these things is not yet.

EARTHQUAKES.—You have had (says a Paris correspondent) your earthquake in the State of New York. The two French cities, Havre and Caen, felt strong shocks on Friday night last, in the Indian archipelago the same phenomenon, from the 26th November to the 22d December, was indeed terrible, and accompanied with a dismal havoc of property and life. The volcanoes, however, to which the commotion is ascribed, have not shown any unusual violence. At the recent anniversary meeting of the London Chemical Society—a most imposing array of science and renown—Dr. Daubeny, who presided, delivered an admirable lecture, in which he said of volcanoes—"Bunsen in his chemical explorations of the volcanic phenomena of Iceland, had elicited facts of the most important kind in confirmation of the induction that volcanic action is inseparably connected with a process of oxidation taking place in the foci of igneous action, that sea water and atmospheric air are absorbed with their hydrogen and nitrogen evolved. Bunsen having found that latter gas to be as abundantly evolved in volcanic fumeroles as Dr. Daubeny had himself found it to be in thermal springs. Now, as the mineral products of volcanoes are compounds of oxygen with metallic and other combustible bases, all this goes very far to support the original theory of Dr. Daubeny. Dr. Daubeny had himself seen in some measure developed and extended, that the phenomena of volcanoes originate in the action of water and air on the metallic and combustible bases of the earths and alkalis; especially the fact observed by Bunsen, that the hydrogen evolved in volcanic eruptions bears a direct proportion to the volume of solid matter erupted in the form of lava."

Colonization Societies have recently been established in Warsaw, Syracuse, and Utica, New York, and it is expected that others will be formed in Rome, and Troy, and Sparta, and Jerusalem, and Jericho, in the same State.

The connexion between the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads having just been completed, afforded a fine opportunity for the interchange of courtesies between the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth and Portsmouth and Raleigh. Norfolk and Portsmouth, therefore, went down on yesterday, to call upon Raleigh; and Raleigh